

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 31.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## Insurances.

### YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ..... £1,420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE ..... £1,230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... £1,288,936.72

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd  
April, 1881, ..... £1,938,936.72

DIRECTORS.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,  
J. H. PINKVASS, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business in  
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED) ..... \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

## LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE  
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... 15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
"KURRAHJEAN" No. 10, ALBANY  
ROAD.  
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

### TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in a "BLUE  
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate  
possession.  
Apply to  
J. M. GUEDES.  
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

## For Sale.

ECA DA SILVA AND CO.,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"  
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-  
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White  
LACE, BALI HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-  
men's Fine White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,  
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,  
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy  
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET  
REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOWN  
HAY, ORIZA OPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA  
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,  
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE,  
&c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA  
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.  
&c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,  
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.  
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed  
under the supervision and management of  
D. K. GRIFFITH,  
Studio 8, Queen's-road.  
[13]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONO FLAX  
CROWN  
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

### FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,  
of the finest quality, from Coolalla Vine-  
yard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.  
Apply to  
R. FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

## For Sale.

### H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX  
"PEHU,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SIRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and  
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI. (Assorted) Paste for  
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND  
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of  
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS  
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,  
for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Noilly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

## Intimations.

### ED. CHASTEL & CO., WINE MERCHANTS.

MARINE HOESE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner  
CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE  
MAURIN, &c., &c.

De St. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.  
CLARET IN WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

### KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY  
FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST,

The following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are  
the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postage, and Brindisi and Marseilles—

Scribner's Magazine ..... \$ 6.00  
Harper's Monthly ..... \$ 7.00  
Harper's Weekly ..... \$ 7.00  
Harper's Bazar ..... \$ 7.00  
The World ..... \$ 7.00  
Illustrated News (in-  
cluding Xmas and all  
extra Numbers) ..... \$12.00  
Punch ..... \$ 7.00  
St. James Budget ..... \$11.00  
Whithall Review ..... \$11.00  
The Mail, 3 times a week ..... \$15.00  
World of Fashion ..... \$ 6.00

Weldon's Lady's Journal ..... \$ 7.00  
Nautical Magazine ..... \$ 7.00  
Family Herald ..... \$ 4.50  
Leisure Hour ..... \$ 4.50  
Cassell's Family Mag. .... \$ 4.50  
Mitchell's Marit. Regis. .... \$ 7.00

New York Police News ..... \$ 7.00  
New York Police Gazette ..... \$ 7.00  
New York Times ..... \$12.00  
New York Illus. Times ..... \$12.00  
New York Illus. Times ..... \$12.00

The Safe delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in  
case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China  
Express," the Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information  
upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of  
giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

[1]

S A I L E & C O S S H O W R O O M S.

### SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING  
THEIR

G R E A T C L E A R A N C E S A L E

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

### T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG  
and to

H.H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, ex "GLENROY,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT OF SUITINGS and TROUSERS, in FRENCH,  
WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHIRVOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS.

DRAB SHELL and Black SILK HATS.

R A C I N G S C A R V E S, &c., &c., &c. [14]

LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

Black and DRAB FELT HATS.

R A C I N G S C A R V E S, &c., &c., &c. [14]

C. L. THEVENIN

C O M M I S S I O N A G E N T,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-  
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,  
WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS and SHOES,  
FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON  
HONGKONG HOTEL

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-  
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he  
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent As-  
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-  
antees to execute this class of work, in all its  
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-  
ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting ..... 50 Cents.  
Shampooing ..... 25 Cents.  
Shaving ..... 25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards ..... 25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED  
RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his  
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-  
perties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate. [32]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places. [12]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of  
SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of  
the Company, No. 14, Praya Central,  
TO-MORROW, 1st March, 1882, at THREE P.M.,  
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the  
Directors and a Statement of Accounts to 31st  
December, 1881.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be  
CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 1st prox.  
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. COOKE,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [111]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed  
on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents  
in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced  
and audited, and every description of Account-  
ant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moder-  
ate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: Nine till Four.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

From THIS DATE, and during the absence of  
Mr. J. BRADLEE SMITH, Mr. D. MC LAURIN  
will act as Secretary.

W. REINERS,  
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [85]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS of the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. M. G U E D E S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.

No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY  
COMPANY.

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,  
LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL & Co.,  
PROPRIETORS.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL  
TYPE FOUNDERS.

So's Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S  
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing  
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S  
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing  
Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,  
and everything connected with Printing Business  
supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL BE SOLD BY

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL CONTAIN

THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE  
POSTAL GUIDE.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
WILL BE SOLD BY



## Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *de visu*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a Popular Price, and can be ordered at this Office for TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN & Siam. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS serving in the China Command, which has been revised at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION. Including the most recent appointments and local changes, corrected at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY HAS BEEN LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS, AND

Manufacturers of the following

AERATED WATERS,

VIZ:

SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,

AND POTASH, LEMONADE,

GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,

AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from

7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPLIED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,

SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,

CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,

FOOCHOW.

[7]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and reject if communications cannot be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

THE banquet given to His Excellency the GOVERNOR last night by the leading members of the Chinese community, on the eve of his departure for England on leave of absence for a few months, may be taken as a reliable indication of the popularity of the general policy of the present Government. This was no coalition of barbers and washmen, no contemptible combination of the "Three Tailors of Toney Street" anxious to gain notoriety at the public expense; but a thoroughly representative movement amongst the better classes of our Chinese citizens, merchants and traders, who form the bone and sinew of our commercial world, organised for the express purpose of paying Sir John Pope Hennessy the highest compliment within their power, of publicly showing His Excellency, the foreign community in this colony, and the English Government and people, how highly they appreciate the liberal-minded ruler who has had the courage to ignore class prejudices with the great aim of improving the condition of the Chinese, and the commercial prospects of the Colony. In the face of all the petty spite, and rancorous bitterness which we have seen for many months past displayed by certain sections of the foreign residents of Hongkong towards Governor HENNESSY and almost every one of his public acts, it is gratifying to find the despised Chinese, the native population of the Colony, the very men who have by far the largest interests in its continued prosperity, and who are therefore not likely to allow any feeling of mere sentiment to blind them to their own prejudice, coming forward unsolicited to honor the Governor in their own way, to publicly show what they think of the ruler who has ever held the scales of justice with an even hand, making no distinction or difference with regard to any particular class or sect, but treating all alike as true and loyal subjects of the British Crown.

On His Excellency's arrival in England, should it be necessary to defend his Hongkong policy against the tongue of evil rumour and false report, he can triumphantly point to the record of last night's proceedings as an everlasting monument of the wisdom and popularity of his government towards the most influential portion of our community, and of the high estimation he is held in by the very Chinese whose best interests he has been so frequently blamed for neglecting.

We need not detail the high encomiums passed on the Governor by the Hon. Ng Choy, nor refer to the enthusiastic reception accorded to His Excellency by his Chinese friends, as a full report of the proceedings will be found in another column; so will merely content ourselves with expressing our satisfaction that the Chinese community have given such a hearty proof of their respect for Sir John Pope Hennessy, and of their belief in the policy which has been so bitterly condemned by the opponents of progress.

THE Legislative Council will meet to-morrow (Wednesday) the 1st March, at 2.30 p.m.

WE hear that the well known Tuck Mee Hup Hong of Praya West have failed with liabilities estimated at \$130,000.

MR. Ackroyd, the new Registrar of the Supreme Court, arrived by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamship *Yungtse* yesterday.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 26th February were:—European, 148; Chinese, 13,249; total, 13,397.

TELEGRAPHIC news has been received to the effect that the negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-Franco Treaty of Commerce have failed. The English Press have been confidently predicting this result for months past.

A REUTER'S telegram dated the 24th inst. states that the well known Irish agitator and convict, Michael Davitt, has been elected Member of Parliament for Meath. The political significance of this election can scarcely be over-estimated.

A LONDON telegram of the 25th inst. announces that a Foreign Legion will be organised in Tunis, and that an early withdrawal of the French expeditionary force is anticipated. We venture to hazard an opinion that this anticipation will not be fulfilled.

THE Annual Race Ball was held in the City Hall last night, and proved in every way an unequalled success. The attendance was as usual a very large one, and included most of the principal residents, and a large number of officers of the naval and military services. The decorations were similar to those of previous years; the racing colors of the various owners, tastefully arranged, forming a distinctive feature. Dancing was kept up to an early hour in the morning; the band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers supplying the music.

THE *Sportsman* of the 7th ulto, is responsible for the following:—several really important items of news were published in the papers yesterday morning. In the first place, in Wombwell's Menagerie, at present exhibiting in Edinburgh, has given birth to three cubs. In the second a tame wolf has been sent to Prince Bismarck by a Russian nobleman, while in the third a gardener at Cologne has sent a rose grown in the open air to local newspaper editor. We must live in really pleasant times when such soul-stirring bits of gossip as this are sent by wire to leading daily papers.

FOR tendering two counterfeit dollars in payment of goods purchased by him at the King-tai Pice Goods shop, in Jervis street, on the 22nd instant, Cheung Ju Sang, a farmer, from the village of Fa-un-wai, and an intending emigrant to America, was sentenced this morning by Dr. Stewart to four months' imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last fortnight to be in solitary confinement. Upon examination by the sheriff at the Magistrate's, one of the dollars was found to be a mixture of silver and mercury, and worth only about 40 cents; the other copper coated with silver, valued at 35 cents.

JOHN CHINAMAN would not appear to learn by residence abroad that the ways of Western are not the ways of his own compatriots. The practice of squeezing, for instance, seems to be part and parcel of a Chinaman's nature in every walk of life. Here is an illustration cut from a recent California paper:—Tong Yeck, arrested recently for keeping a lottery game, was arrested again yesterday afternoon on a charge of felony, in attempting to bribe an officer. It appears that Tong Yeck approached officers Lean and Marshall on Wednesday and offered them money if they (the officers) would allow him to keep his game going. The officers sent him to Sergeant Reeves, who, after hearing what the Chinaman had to say, requested him to meet him on the corner of Clay and Kenny streets yesterday morning. When they met Sergeant Reeves took him into a doorway and there the Chinaman gave him \$13 and told him to "call around" every month and that he would be paid the same amount. Sergeant Reeves took the bribing Chinaman and his bribe to the City Prison.

THE adjourned Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of William Lapsley, a sugar boiler in the employment of the China Sugar Refining Company, who was found dead, on the 21st instant, in the arch which runs through the wharf opposite Ship Street in Wanchai, was resumed this afternoon at the Magistrate's. Inspector Grey, Acting Chief Inspector of Police, gave evidence to the effect that he last saw the deceased just after midnight on the 20th instant standing at the bar of the Hongkong Hotel talking to Mr. Heysman, the manager. Deceased said "Good night, Mr. Grey." They left the hotel at the same time, conversing as they went out. Deceased appeared quite sober and talked rationally, but seemed somewhat loquacious. He said he was going to Manila, and appeared in excellent spirits, and pleased with his prospects. saw him get into a jinricksha at the door of the hotel and proceed eastward. Before starting deceased said, "I am going straight home," or words to that effect. Could not identify the jinricksha or the coolie. Chinese P.C. No. 310 gave evidence as to the finding of the body, and P.C. John Smith as to the property found on it, &c., the particulars of which have been already reported by us. In reply to the Coroner, Inspector Corcoran stated he could not form any ideas as to how the deceased got into the water, nor had he been able to discover the jinricksha or coolie, though he had made every enquiry. Inspector Grey gave it as his opinion that the deceased probably slipped into the water opposite the Oriental Sugar Refinery, where the Praya is open, and drifted down to where the body was found. The inquiry was adjourned for another week, to enable further search to be made for the coolie and the jinricksha that took the deceased from the Hongkong Hotel.

## BANQUET TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Sir John Pope Hennessy being about to leave the Colony on a visit to England, a large number of our most influential Chinese residents deemed the opportunity a fitting one for showing their personal respect for His Excellency, and their appreciation of his administration of the Hongkong Government during the past five years. A committee was duly formed, and arrangements successfully carried out to give a banquet last evening in honor of His Excellency at the Tung Wah Hospital. It was rather unfortunate that the banquet should have been allowed to clash with the annual Race Ball, as a number of Europeans who were cordially invited to meet His Excellency, were unable, owing to prior engagements, to attend. The chair was taken shortly after seven o'clock by the Hon. Ng Choy, and in addition to Sir John Pope Hennessy, amongst the foreign guests present were the Hon. F. Snowden, Acting Chief Justice; Hon. M. S. Tomchoy, Acting Colonial Secretary; Mr. G. S. Northcote, the Governor's Private Secretary; Colonel Mosby, United States Consul; Mr. J. da S. Loureiro, Portuguese Consul; Mr. Taro Ando, Japanese Consul; and Mr. G. Duddell.

The banquet was a sumptuous one as will be noted from the appended Menu:—  
BIRD'S NEST SOUP.  
FISH'S LEG SOUP.  
FRIED SHARK'S FIN.  
BOILED SHARK'S FIN.  
BEEHIVE MEAT AND VEGETABLES.  
PICKLED SHARK'S FIN.  
FISHMAN.  
MINCED SHARK'S FIN WITH GREENS.  
CHICKEN GIBLET SALAD.  
MUSHROOM STEWED.  
PICKLED SHARK'S FIN.  
ROAST CARP.  
ROAST METTLE.  
ROAST GOOSE.  
PRESERVED.  
MILKED SHEEP.  
ALMONDS.

After the cloth had been removed the proceedings assumed a most interesting character. For the following report of the speeches we are indebted to our morning contemporary, the *Daily Press*:

THE CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I rise to give the first toast. I am sure it is one which is always welcome at every assembly of Englishmen, and I am also equally sure it is one which is welcome to you. It is the toast of "The Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies." It is "The Empress of India." (Applause.) Her Majesty has set a bright example to all classes of her subjects in all relations of life, and we Chinese, who are her subjects, reverence her, and feel affection towards her. Although we are far distant from England, we are none the less loyal to Her Majesty, and with these words I propose the health of our Queen and Empress. (Cheers.)

The toast having been duly honoured, THE CHAIRMAN said:—The next toast I have to propose to you is "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." It is usual to give this toast at such an assembly as the present one. Although Her Majesty's children are members of the Royal Family, yet they have not remained idle, and some of them have taken to professions. For instance, one is in the navy, another in the army, and two of Her Majesty's grandsons are also in the navy; thus setting an example to us of industry. (Applause.) Therefore I give you "The Prince and Princess of Wales and members of the Royal Family." (Loud applause.)

After this toast had been drunk, THE CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, I now rise to propose the toast of the evening, and I am sure it will be received with enthusiasm by all present. It is the health of His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy. (Applause.) Now I think you will agree with me when I say that His Excellency is a great statesman, and one of the ablest governors this Colony has ever had. (Hear, hear.) I think it is not merely the opinion of myself or of those present only, but I am sure it is the opinion of many eminent men. Now, it struck me the other day when reading the *Hongkong Telegraph*, in which there was an article reproduced from the *Daily Press* of some years ago—I think it was in 1871. At that time our honored guest was Governor of Labuan. He was adopting a liberal policy there, and it proved to be a success. The success was known throughout the whole world, and the editor of the *Daily Press* at that time wrote an article upon his policy. He approved of the policy that was adopted by his Excellency. That policy was not only approved by the Press, but it was approved in the House of Commons. In 1869, I think, Sir Charles Adderley praised his Excellency in the House of Commons for the liberal policy he pursued in Labuan; and then Mr. Monnell, who has since been raised to the Peerage, and who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, corroborated what Sir Charles Adderley said as to the entire success of the course which his Excellency had pursued in Labuan. Thus, gentlemen, you see that his Excellency's policy in Labuan was not only approved of by the Press, but it was also approved of in the House of Commons. Now, gentlemen, his Excellency has been with us in this Colony about five years, and he has done much for this Colony. (Applause.) Those things which he has done are matters of notoriety, but still I may be allowed to mention a few of them. It is only those few things which were done especially for the Chinese with which I propose to deal. I think some of you here present will bear me out when I say that soon after his Excellency arrived in this Colony he did a great service to the whole of the Chinese community here. (Hear, hear.) I shall explain what I mean. There was a proposition, or rather some rules and regulations were drawn up, to make regulations as to the extent of a Chinese grave—that is to say, when a Chinaman dies, his coffin is to be a certain size and must be buried in a grave of certain size. I think—if I am not mistaken, as I was not in the Colony at the time—that the proposition was to the width of the coffin, or the size of the grave, was that it should be no more than six feet in length, and a little more than two feet in width. Now, this proposition was laid before his Excellency and was waiting for approval before it could be put into force. When his Excellency saw this, he sent for some of us and took our advice, and he learnt that there was a strong feeling against the proceeding, and heard our explanations of the reasons why it should not be carried out, after which he at once put a veto upon it, and it has not been carried into effect. (Applause.) Had that vexatious proposition been put in force, I do not know what harm might have resulted to the Colony. Then his Excellency has done us many other great services, and amongst them I may mention that there was a rule observed in the Colony by which a portion of the land situated in the central part of Victoria should be reserved to foreigners. That is to say, a Chinaman could not buy any portion of the ground within this boundary. Now, his Excellency, when he heard this, declined to act upon that rule, and the consequence is that the Chinese are buying land, and have become owners of land in almost every part of Victoria. (Applause.) Therefore I contend that that is another service which his Excellency has rendered to the Chinese community. (Hear, hear.) His Excellency also has not

been unmindful of matters of education. He found that the Chinese youths who had been taught English did not speak English fluently, and although there were many Chinese students who were learning English, they did not learn to speak it grammatically. He felt that as this was an English Colony, among the inhabitants English speaking ought to be encouraged, and he has given that encouragement. (Applause.) Gentlemen, if I were to enumerate all the things which his Excellency has done I should detain you much longer than I should wish, but I may be allowed to just mention one other matter. He has sanctioned the formation of a Chinese society called the Po Leung Yek. Now, that society is formed for the purpose of suppressing kidnapping, and for the protection of women and children. When this proposition was brought before his Excellency, he immediately sanctioned it, and recommended it to the Home Government for approval, and I may take this opportunity also of tendering our thanks to the noble Lord, the secretary of state for the Colonies, for his approval of the formation of this society. (Applause.) Since this society has been formed much good has been done. The result is also due to the able administration of justice by my honorable friend on my left (the Acting Chief Justice) that the crime of kidnapping is rapidly decreasing. (Applause.) Gentlemen, his Excellency is now about to leave us, and we are now assembled to do honour to his Excellency. But, gentlemen, I may mention this, that the idea of the Chinese entertaining the Governor of Hongkong would have been out of the question ten years ago. At that time there was a great gulf between the Government and the governed—at least the Chinese portion of the governed. It is true that there was a banquet would dare to invite the Governor to a banquet, but I question very much whether, if that invitation were tendered to the Governor at that day, he would not have been offended. I do not say this with the object of throwing blame upon any person, but I simply mention it as a matter of fact. This shows that his Excellency is a condescending and obliging person who is always accessible to all parties. (Hear, hear, and applause.) There is one thing, gentlemen, before asking you to drink his health, I should like to mention, which is that it appears to me that the guiding principle of his Excellency is to show no distinction of race, and to deal with all classes of her Majesty's subjects alike without distinction of race. (Applause.) His motto is to hold the balance evenly between all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and to him the Englishman born in London is the same as the poor Chinaman born under the British flag in Hongkong. (Applause.) With him there is no distinction of race, but he holds the balance evenly towards all her Majesty's subjects. Anybody can approach him, and can see him at all reasonable hours of the day, provided that he goes to him respectfully. Now, I may take this opportunity, as his Excellency is about to leave us—it may be for a long, or it may be for a short time—of asking him to do the Chinese community a great favour. Your Excellency is aware that the population of this Colony consists mainly of Chinese, and of course as long as your Excellency remains in this Colony, we are not in danger of being ill-treated, or having any harsh law enacted to the detriment of the Chinese community. We, however, beg your Excellency, when you reach England, to represent to Her Majesty's Government that in future, in matters of legislation, the Chinese community should be consulted. I am not going to ask for this in all matters, but in affairs concerning their interests, they ought to have a voice. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean to say we ought to control the Government, but I think it fair that, considering the large number of Chinese inhabitants in this Colony, they should have a voice in the making of laws affecting their interests, and an opportunity afforded them for expressing their opinions. (Applause.) Now, it may seem almost incredible, but nevertheless it is a fact, although now the thing is past, but at one time there was a law enacted by which a Chinaman who refused to assist in the suppression of a fire was liable to be arrested and flogged. This law only referred to Chinese, but I am happy to say that, with other obnoxious laws, has been repealed by his Excellency. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I give you "The health of his Excellency the Governor," and wish him a pleasant voyage home. (Loud applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY, in acknowledging the toast, said:—Gentlemen, my honorable friend who has proposed my health in terms so flattering, has called to my recollection the fact that many years have passed since I first met with a Chinese community, and governed what was practically a Chinese Colony. He has reminded me that it is now fourteen years since I undertook the Government of Labuan. Without taking to myself the credit of what my hon. friend has said, and what he repeated as to what was approved in the House of Commons, I am bound to say that I have attended my administration in Labuan. It was due to the advice I received from the Chinese community in that Colony. (Applause.) When I came to administer this far more important colony of Hongkong, I also took counsel with some of the gentlemen whom I see around me, and I received the advice of some who are not now with us to-night, but whose sons are here. I remember my old friends Wai Kwong and Kwok Achong. They are dead, but they are well represented here to-night by their sons. Gentlemen, these valued friends of mine, and those I see around me, gave me advice, which has led to the result that the Colony has been year by year growing in prosperity. (Applause.) In this spacious hall I have often taken counsel with my Chinese friends, and I am reminded to-night of my experience in Hongkong of what this Anglo-Chinese community really is. Speaking in this Tung Wah Hospital, in this noble hall, I can recall that it was my duty as the Governor of the Colony on two occasions to appeal to the benevolence of the community in dealing with national famine. The first occasion was when the China famine attracted the attention of the whole world, and of course attracted our attention, close as we are to the shores of China. Well, on that occasion, Mr. Wai Kwong and Mr. Leung Ong, and other gentlemen present, formed themselves into a committee to raise subscriptions for the China famine, and my European friends in the Colony also benevolently contributed. The result was that all our great mercantile houses and banks, all the foreign houses, contributed the sum of \$12,000. That was a large and respectable contribution from the bankers and foreign merchants of the Colony; and I remember Mr. Wai Kwong bringing up the subscription list from the Chinese merchants and gentlemen of the Colony to me; it amounted to \$103,000. Well, the next occasion on which I had to appeal to the benevolence of the Chinese community was for an impending famine in Ireland, and again the result was similar. I remember the scene in the drawing room at Government House, when we assembled there, a number of our leading foreign merchants and leading Chinese gentlemen of the Colony, and when the subscription were announced, Mr. Sassoon gave \$500, Mr. Bellios \$500, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. \$1,000—they are always munificent—and other large contributions were given. And then I remember how a Chinese gentleman in the corner of the room tendered \$1,500, and next to him another gentleman gave \$1,000, then another gave \$2,000, and when these subscriptions were named, one of my friends among the leading European bankers said, who are those gentlemen? He had been many

years in the Colony, and he never even saw them before, though some of them were twenty years in the Colony; and they were the men who gave these munificent contributions—contributions sent to a little corner of Europe and to a distant people of whom perhaps they had never heard until then. All that they knew was there was an impending famine in a little part of the Queen's dominions, and they at once rallied round the foreign gentlemen, and those who were getting subscriptions, and they themselves gave by far the larger part of the sum thus collected. Well, there are other means by which the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, and the leading Chinese in this Colony have distinguished themselves in acts of benevolence and charity. You are all aware that in every part of the Queen's dominions it is the duty of those entrusted with the Government to look carefully after the sick, and to prevent as far as possible the spread of disease. Now, in this Colony we have two hospitals—the Civil Hospital, supported entirely by the grants voted by the legislature of the Colony and by contributions from those patients who can afford to pay. We have then this other hospital, adjoining this great hall, which is the hospital for the great mass of the community of the Colony. Originally started no doubt as the special of Chinese Fund, it is maintained at this moment by the voluntary contributions of the Chinese gentlemen of this Colony. And what does it do even outside the walls of this hospital? We have in this Colony a number of medical practitioners, but it is to the Chinese doctors, who are paid by the committee of this hospital, that we owe the admirable system of vaccination which prevails through the whole of this Colony, and even extends into the neighbouring provinces of China. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, within the last two or two and a half years, twice came to visit the new building which, owing to your own munificent contributions and to that alone, is being erected, which is nearly completed, and which is close to this hall, the new small-pox hospital. That building would be a credit to any Government, and that building is being undertaken by you at your own cost and for your own benevolent objects. At the other side of this hospital you also erecting a lunatic asylum for the Colony. There again you have made no call upon the public purse as far as the Treasury is concerned; you have simply put your hands into your own pockets for your own contributions. In doing this you are discharging practical duties of Government. (Applause.) Nor in this all. My honorable friend has referred to the society for the suppression of kidnapping, and he was fully justified in thanking the Earl of Kimberley for having given his sanction to that society. It is a society of the utmost importance to you, and to the administration of justice in this Colony. (Applause.) You have all heard of slavery in Hongkong. Well, in truth, whatever was said in the so-called slavery to which my esteemed friend Sir John called referred can be grasped with by the laws of the Colony, with the assistance of this society. (Hear, hear.) The domestic institutions of the Chinese in this Colony, what is called the law of adoption, the domestic servitude, and all questions connected with it—they can all be dealt with by this society, and dealt with in such a way as to prevent the slightest approach to anything like slavery or undue interference with the liberty of the subject. Your society will do more than that; it has checked, and will I think, put a stop to the practice of kidnapping—a practice so odious to you, and a practice to which you yourselves drew the attention of my predecessor, as one which called for the reprehension of Government. Her Majesty's Government is perfectly justified in entrusting to the society the important powers and authority which Lord Kimberley has given to it. The operation of that society has already, with the consent of my honorable friend in the Supreme Court (Mr. Snowden), and I will also say the help of the admirable police force of this Colony, effectually checked the crime of kidnapping. Now, gentlemen, I think my honorable friend was fairly entitled to press upon me, during my leave of absence in England, the performance—to me of an agreeable task—that of representing to Her Majesty's Government the wishes of the Chinese community. He has particularly asked me to impress upon the Government that it is the hope of the Chinese community of Hongkong that no law will again be passed affecting their interests, that they have not been consulted about. (Applause.) That I think, a fair proposal of my honorable friend, and I have great pleasure in assuring him, and in assuring you, that I shall convey it to Her Majesty's Government. I shall submit it to the Secretary of State, and I believe it is a proposition which Her Majesty's Government will accede to. (Applause.) Let me remind you that you live under the rule of a Sovereign distinguished for her love of justice, and a desire to deal with even-handed impartiality amongst the various races under her rule. (Applause.) Queen Victoria governs some millions of people, and in India Her Majesty has under her rule a vast number of native princes, chiefs, and people, to whom in 1858 she addressed a Royal Proclamation, and that proclamation, which is to-day the Magna Charta of British rule in India, was not merely signed by the Queen because it was drawn up and submitted to her by her Ministers. It was revised and altered by the Queen. The revisions and alterations made in that draft Proclamation, by Queen Victoria and her lamented husband, the late Prince Consort, all pointed in the direction that her subjects in India would be governed by her with a regard for their religion, and a respect for their native customs, and that even-handed justice should be administered to them as it was in her own empire at home. (Applause.) Well, what has been the result of the change that took place in India under the Queen's proclamation? It has led to what any of you who travel in India would see. You will see a most prosperous empire. In the Viceroy's Council in India you will see native chiefs sitting side by side with the British members. In Madras you will see in the Council four or five native gentlemen, and no laws are now made in India for the government of the people that are not enacted by natives in concert with Europeans who sit at the Council Table. And more than that—in the High Court of Judicature in India, now we see sitting side by side with the Chief Justice native judges, and all through India you behold native magistrates administering the law to the natives. There was a time before the Queen's proclamation went out when it used to be said, you cannot trust the natives of India, or admit them to your Council, or make the natives magistrates and judges. The Royal Proclamation of Queen Victoria has brought about a different state of things. Now we behold the effect of her rule in India and with it the effect of the presence of natives in the Councils of the Viceroy, and the Governor. You behold the prosperity of India, and if that prosperity seems for the moment to be impaired by frontier wars, what is the cause of such wars? Not the native councils, but the ambitious projects of some foreign power, or some intrigues in Europe. And that policy which has succeeded on so great a scale in India, here in this small, but very important Colony of the Queen, will also succeed. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I may, perhaps, on this occasion say that my experience of the Chinese race, whether of the Anglo-Chinese I see here around me, or others, is not confined simply to the shores of the China sea.



**A NOVELTY IN SHIPBUILDING.**

According to a New York paper the latest novelty in shipbuilding is a project for the construction of steam vessels without masts; and an organization, called the American Quick Transit Association, has been formed in Boston to further the enterprise. The originators of the scheme are Mr. Perry Bliven and Captain John E. Moreland, of the Cunard line. Two hundred thousand dollars have been paid in, and a contract has been signed for the building of the first vessel in Nyack. Arrangements are already being made at the yard to begin work. The first boat will be much smaller than those which are to follow. She will be 147 feet long, with 21 feet beam, to feet depth of hold; her draught forward will be 5 feet 3 inches, and aft 11 feet. The deck will be completely domed. Nothing will bewitch the sight there but the pilot-house, the smoke stacks and ventilators. The pilot-house will be entered from underneath, and will have an unobstructed view in every direction, being composed of coneless glass an inch thick, set solidly in steel frames. Mr. Bliven holds that the advantage of a vessel without any obstructions above deck are too obvious to require further argument to be detailed. The limitless amount of upper hamper with which ships have always been subjected down and handicapped has even been a subject for lament among sailors, but has been suffered as an unavoidable necessity. The novel scheme proposes "to solve the problem by doming in our vessels, covering them," as with a shell, from stem to stern. This will place us above all danger of rough seas. Only the top of the pilot-house and the top of the smoke-stacks and ventilators, can protrude, and upon them the waves can have no effect." Mr. Bliven then proceeded to say that the machinery of the new boats will be of steel and of immense strength. The boilers, he says, by a new contrivance, will be enabled to carry a working power of 550 pounds to the square inch. Another new appliance is a triple compound engine, just patented, capable of making three times as many revolutions per minute as are made by engines used to drive the fastest steamships now afloat. There will be a double steel boiler and double triple compound engines. The engines will have four steel cylinders each, and will provide, combined, over 650 horse-power. They will turn at average of 350 revolutions per minute, with a possible maximum of 400. The vessel will be fitted with a four fold being hammered steel web or screw, each blade being separate, 10 feet in diameter and with 1 foot thickness. The blades will have fine knife edges, and will be more than ten times the strength of the present composition blades generally in use.

The projectors deem that the new steamers will be able to cross from Boston to Liverpool in less than five days. To enable them to attain this speed they will be built with longitudinal frame of extraordinary strength. The interior of the vessels will be luxuriously furnished, the intention being to make the cabins in every way equal to those of a private yacht. The first experiment is a success, a stock company will be organized to build ships of 8,000 tons each upon the same plan. Auxiliary engines will be provided for use in case of accident to the regular machinery. Several American gentlemen of high scientific and social standing are reported to be interested in the enterprise.—*Japan Mail*.

**SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG ON THE NATIONAL ARMAMENTS.**

Sir William Armstrong, on January 10th, delivered an address at a meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers, of which he is the president, and spoke chiefly of the armour plating of war-ships and the penetrating power of guns. Armour, he said, seemed to be gradually contracting to the vanishing point, as, to resist the most powerful guns now made armour of at least two feet in thickness was required. He advocated the construction of light unarmoured vessels of great speed. He said:—"For the cost of one ironclad we could build three unarmoured ships of far higher speed, and carrying collectively three armaments each equal to that of the armoured vessel. Being smaller, they would be more difficult to hit. Being swifter, they could choose their positions, and be free to attack or retreat at pleasure. Being more nimble in turning, they would be better adapted both for ramming and for evading the ram of their adversary. Finally, he conditions of superior speed and agility would favour their use of torpedoes and submarine projectiles; although it was a question whether, for the sake of a much-needed simplification, it would not be better to confine that species of attack to particular vessels specially constructed for that one purpose. Even if the advantages she could possess were conceded to the ironclad, namely, that of being impenetrable by the guns of her opponents—she could not prevail in a contest of three against one, unless by the use of securely protected artillery she could keep her assailants at bay, and gradually destroy them by her fire if they persisted in their attack. If ironclads were needed for the purpose of opposing ironclads, it was difficult to see for what purpose they were wanted, except to destroy other kind of service a numerous fleet of smaller, swifter vessels, uncumbered with armour, would clearly be preferable. To protect our commerce, to guard our extensive seaboard against invading flotillas, to send naval assistance to our colonies in case of need, and generally to maintain our supremacy at sea, we required a far more numerous navy than we possessed, or could afford to possess, unless we vastly reduced our expenditure on individual ships, and to do this we must dispense with armour. It was alarming to think how unprepared we were to meet the ravages which might be inflicted by a few raiding vessels, so properly constructed and armed for their purpose, could inflict upon the enormous property we had all times afloat, and how little we could hope clear the sea of such destructive enemies by cruisers improvised out of ready-made steamers destitute of all the conditions necessary to render them efficient for such a service. Sir William Armstrong then adverted to harbour defence. He declared that many of our ironclad forts had already reached the stage of artillery progress for which they were adapted. He observed that our navy was at present armed with guns which could be expected to contend successfully with the best modern guns that could be used against them. Happily, most of the older ships of foreign powers were in the same predicament; but all their new vessels and some of their older ones were being armed with artillery which, weight for weight, was far superior in power to that of our navy. There seemed to be more hope of permanency now so than at any former period; but neither this was so nor not we could not without longer remain in the position of inferiority. Our velocities was deficient, it was a case for cautious procedure. In the meantime no expense should be spared in judicious experiments, no expense should be expended in trifling matters, no expense should be incurred with that of mistakes. Above all, the Government should pursue such a course as would lead into full play the abundant engineering resources of this highly mechanical country for



## Post Office.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Manila.—*Per Emily*, to-morrow, the 1st March, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—*Per Ilzeperia*, to-morrow, the 1st March, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—*Per Olympia*, to-morrow, the 1st March, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—*Per Koonungtsu*, to-morrow, 1st March, at 5 P.M.

For Saigon and Bangkok.—*Per Danube*, on Thursday, the 2nd March, at 5 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—*Per Niigata Maru*, on Friday, the 3rd March, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—*Per Crusader*, on Friday, the 3rd March, the 4.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised one is printed in the *Far East Directory and Hong List for the Year East for 1882*, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "CATIAH" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

Mails for the Colonies, carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

**HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.**  
THE ENGLISH MAIL.—DAY OF DEPARTURE.  
P.M., Money Order Office closes.

2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3 P.M., Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

4.30 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents, until

3.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

3.45 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE (or SATURDAY if the departure be on Monday).

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

**DAY OF DEPARTURE.**

7 A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until the time of departure.

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.**

The United States Mail Packet "CITY OF TOKIO" will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 1st of March, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

At 2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

At 3.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but letters for Union Countries may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West India Countries cannot be sent by this route.

**SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.**

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned, Officers', Bandmasters, Army

Writers or schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privy and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce.

No hankerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

5.—If from a soldier or sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Com-  
manding Officer.

in 1711. It is to a soldier or sailor, his class and description, with the name of regiment, staff, &c., must be stated in full.

5.—Soldiers and sailors have no privileges—regard to books or papers, nor can these be repaid with Imperial stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of bookholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a "chit" with each book or receipt with them. The omission of this precaution will result in the loss of the books or papers, and the bookholder will not be able to recover them.

the contents of the box were returned to the post office from which they were sent, and no compensation will be made for them if they are found to have been abstracted for the sake of the postage stamps.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**

Letters, per 4 oz.....	1 Cent
Post Cards, each .....	3 Cents
Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz.....	3 Cents
Newspapers & Prices Current, each Registration .....	7 Cents
Do., with return receipt.....	15 Cents

Commercial correspondence such as papers or documents though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of, and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

**LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.**

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid to cost per half ounce. The Office then transmits the letters, duly obtaining notice of departure of the vessel.

Stamp Office.

The above Office being now provided with a recent date, Books of Receipts, Rent, Collector's Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipts forms can also be stamped if required.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz.,—Conductor, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

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